

WEATHER.

Probably fair tonight and tomorrow; moderate temperature; light northwest winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 85, at 3 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 62, at 5 a.m. today.
Full report on page 7.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 16.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1916—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCE OF APPEAL TO ARMS HINTED TO CARRANZA

Flat Rejection of 'Demand For Withdrawal of Pershing's Forces Handed to Arredondo.

PREPARATION FOR A WAR IS DISCUSSED BY CABINET

Special Agent Rodgers Advises State Department He Will Send Americans and Other Foreigners From Mexico City on Special Train.

CARRANZA REITERATES THREAT TO ATTACK PERSHING'S FORCES

MEXICO CITY, June 20.—Gen. Carranza in a statement to the press reiterated his declaration that any movements of American troops except to the northward would be considered hostile and that Mexican commanders had been ordered to repel them if made. He said foreign civilians would be protected.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Aguilar declared that serious complications could be avoided only by the withdrawal of the American troops. He said that he regretted that the United States misunderstood the attitude of the Mexican people, who had become distrustful because of the failure to recall the American soldiers.

Warning the de facto government of Mexico that if it makes an appeal to arms against the American troops below and on the border "the gravest consequences will follow," the American note flatly rejecting Carranza's demand for the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico was handed today by Secretary Lansing to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate.

The American note, which is printed in another column of The Star today, was made public at the State Department, and it rebukes the Carranza government for the discourteous tone and temper of its last communication. Alluding to the phrase, "the gravest consequences will follow," the note says:

"While this government would deeply regret such a result, it cannot recede from its settled determination to maintain its national rights and to perform its full duty in preventing further invasions of the territory of the United States and in removing the peril which Americans along the international boundary have borne so long with patience and forbearance."

CABINET DISCUSSES THE NOTE.

After the note was made public a cabinet meeting took place at the White House, the President inquiring of each department head of the situation in the departments which would be affected in case a break with Mexico comes.

Special Agent Rodgers of the State Department cabled from Mexico City today that he is arranging for a special train to take Americans and other foreigners out of the Mexican capital, and he reports parades and mass meetings there in hostility to Americans.

Secretary Baker was busy at the War Department with details of the mobilization of the National Guard for patrol duty or for even graver events should Carranza's hostilities bring on actual fighting.

At the Navy Department efforts were made to hasten the movements of many small craft headed for Mexican coast points to serve as places of refuge for Americans.

In Congress steps were being taken to render the guardsmen ready for any duty that may come to them.

Possible War With Mexico and All Its Complications Discussed by the Cabinet

Mexico and threatened complications there kept the regular session of the cabinet pretty well occupied today. President Wilson making inquiry of each department as to preparations that are being made for possible war with the Mexicans. The War and Navy Departments naturally would bear the brunt of such a conflict, but there are ramifications that extend into many of the other departments, notably that of an official embargo upon the continued shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico.

Ever since March 15 there practically has been an embargo against arms going into Mexico across the border. The United States troops taking good care that Carranza and Mexicans generally did not get guns and bullets to turn against the United States. The shipment of war material through Mexican ports has gone right on and no official embargo has been declared. Prominent officials today, however, were half convinced that Carranza is "bluffing," but the same men readily admitted that Carranza and his leaders have so aroused the Mexicans that it may be impossible to hold them from doing something that may start the conflagration so much feared. Those of the opinion that Carranza is not as serious in his threats as appear in his official communications to this government were inclined today to believe that the answer sent by Secretary Lansing today will inject more deliberation into the Mexican first chief. They at least believed that the note of the United States government would bring Carranza to a head, result in Carranza calling a halt to his preparations and taking steps to attack Americans now in Mexican territory.

Don't Expect Invasion by Mexicans.

Leading officials do not believe that the Mexicans, even if they conclude to

Controller Authorizes Banks to Remove Gold From Border of Mexico

With President Wilson's firm refusal to withdraw American troops from Mexico on its way to Mexico City this afternoon, where it is expected to arrive tomorrow, administration officials continued today their preparations to meet any emergency that may arise. The mobilization of the National Guard is proceeding satisfactorily, it was said at the War Department. One of the first incidents that has come up since the mobilization order was the announcement today by John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, that he has authorized one of the largest national banks on the Mexican border to remove its gold reserve to an inland city, for fear of a Mexican attack. He declined to tell where the bank is located, although he remarked that it was not El Paso.

Fears for Americans in Capital.

There is much uneasiness over the plight of 5,000 or more Americans in Mexico, throughout official circles. Special Agent Rodgers of the State Department, who is located at Mexico City, cabled the State Department today that he is arranging for a special train to take American and other foreigners from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. He said he would remain at his post.

Mr. Rodgers' message told of many anti-foreign demonstrations, parades and mass meetings in the Mexican capital, and increasingly bitter sentiment against Americans. No open acts of violence were reported. The State Department is informed that from Juarez to the west coast of Mexico posters have appeared calling the Mexican people to arms and asserting that the United States is preparing to bury its armies into Mexico. "Chaotic conditions prevail everywhere and relations are strained to the breaking point. The act of a subordinate com-

NO SENATE REPEAL OF ORGANIC ACT

No Change of Conditions Since Last Year's Vigorous Refusal to Repeal.

THIS YEAR'S REPEAL RIDER SAME AS LAST YEAR'S

Joint Committee's Report, Cited to Destroy This Law, Demolishes Every Reason for Its Death, and, Like Balaam, Instead of Cursing, Blesses It.

Editorial Correspondence of The Star.

BY THEODORE W. NOYES.

The assault of this year on the half-and-half law duplicates in essentials that of last year. The difference between twinededum and twinedee is no less than that between the Johnson amendment of 1915 and the legislative rider carried by this year's District appropriation bill.

Both destroy the half-and-half law by induction, suggesting a vague scheme of indefinite proportionate contribution and repealing inconsistent legislation. The Johnson amendment provides for payment of the expenses of the District out of District revenues, to the extent that they are "available," and the "balance" shall be paid out of the Treasury. This year's rider provides that appropriations for the support of the District shall be paid out of District revenues to the extent that the same shall be "sufficient" therefor and the "remainder" out of the Treasury.

Both legislative provisions suggest an intent that the nation shall not pay as much as one-half of District expenses. The Johnson amendment carries the specific provision that the national contribution shall be less than one-half of the total appropriation. But this provision does not indicate that last year's appropriation bill was any more hostile to a half-payment by the nation than this year's bill. These words were introduced last year to suggest a reduction of expenses, and thus to avoid the point of order against new legislation on an appropriation bill. The Johnson amendment was made in order this year by a rule which the House rules committee reported by a vote of 3 to 2, and the House ratified by a vote of 177 to 126.

Both appropriations carry the same evidence of hostility to a national half-contribution and of a determination to increase the local tax burden and to decrease the capital contribution of the nation. In 1915 the District Commissioners estimated that the local contribution toward capital upbuilding is increased and the national contribution correspondingly decreased in even greater proportion than last year by an extension of the Borland amendment to macadam pavement, by payment of aqueduct and filtration plant maintenance from the water rentals in which the United States, getting its water free, does not participate, and by the extension from District citizens of a rental tax for the use of vault space under sidewalks. Thus the Johnson amendment of last year and the legislative rider of this year are the same in purpose, in substance, and in effect. The Johnson amendment was rejected by the Senate last year by a vote of 46 to 34. The Senate has changed or new evidence has been discovered the Senate would naturally set aside last year's action on a renewal of last year's objectionable proposition.

Why Change and Vote Repeal?

What, if anything, has happened since last year to suggest to the Senate a change of mind on this issue? The congressional joint fiscal committee has reported that there is no necessity today for the half-and-half provision and no reason for any precise arbitrary proportionate contribution. In the same breath the joint committee declares that the half-and-half law is fair to the nation; that under it the national contribution toward capital upbuilding is adequately assessed and taxed; that the national contribution toward capital development is not less than at present for capital development; that the nation should in equity and in response to patriotic pride pay more.

While the committee thus holds up the finger of dubious disapproval at the half-and-half law in the abstract, it holds and destroys in specific detail the reasons advanced last year for the repeal of the half-and-half law. It suggests that there is no reason or necessity today to continue the half-and-half law and then proceeds to demonstrate that there is no reason or necessity to repeal it.

The reasons assigned last year for repeal in congressional debate were: (1) Washingtonians are grossly under-assessed. Their realty in 1912 was properly valued at \$744,000,000, whereas the assessed value was only \$455,000,000. (2) Washington is the most lightly taxed of American cities, about half as much as the average of large cities. (3) If Washington realty were assessed and taxed like that of other cities enough money would be raised to meet all expenses of capital upbuilding without a cent of contribution by the United States. Therefore, most logically and naturally the half-and-half law should be repealed.

To be convinced that these were the reasons assigned for the repeal of the half-and-half law it will be necessary only to glance at the following references to last year's debates: Representative Prouty, Cong. Rec., vol. 51, pp. 6816-6817-6818; vol. 52, p. 4858. Representative Cripp, Cong. Rec., vol. 51, pp. 1002-1003; Cong. Rec., vol. 52, pp. 4856-4857. Representative Sisson, Cong. Rec., vol. 51, pp. 4858-4859. Representative Jones, Cong. Rec., vol. 52, pp. 1123-1163. Senator James, Cong. Rec., vol. 52, p. 1174.

The Grotesque Realty Overvaluation Error.

At the hearing before the joint congressional committee the following facts were developed, showing the gross overvaluation of the \$744,000,000 estimate of Washington realty in 1912, made by Mr. H. J. Browne before the George committee:



REPORTING FOR DUTY.

Carranza Sharply Rebuked In American Note to Mexico

Determination of United States To Prevent Border Raids and Protect Its Citizens South of the Rio Grande Reiterated.

The Secretary of State to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the de facto Government of Mexico.

Department of State,
Washington, June 20, 1916.

Sir: I have read your communication, which was delivered to me May 22, 1916, under instructions of the chief executive of the de facto government of Mexico, on the subject of the presence of American troops in Mexican territory, and I would be wanting in candor if I did not, before making answer to the allegations of fact and the conclusions reached by your government, express the surprise and regret which have been caused this government by the discourteous tone and temper of this last communication of the de facto government of Mexico.

Cites Bloodshed and Disorders.

The government of the United States has viewed with deep concern and increasing disappointment the progress of the revolution in Mexico. Continuous bloodshed and disorders have marked its progress. For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, and in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. It would be difficult to find in the annals of the history of Mexico conditions more deplorable than those which have existed there during these recent years of civil war.

"Atrocity After Atrocity."

It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. During the past nine months in particular, the frontier of the United States along the lower Rio Grande has been thrown into a

state of constant apprehension and turmoil because of frequent and sudden incursions into American territory and depredations and murders on American soil by Mexican bandits who have taken the lives and destroyed the property of American citizens, sometimes carrying American citizens across the international boundary with the booty seized. American garrisons have been attacked at night, American soldiers killed and their equipment and horses stolen; American ranches have been raided, property stolen and destroyed, and American trains wrecked and plundered. The attacks on Brownsville, Red House Ferry, Progreso Post Office and Las Peladas, all occurring during September last, are typical. In these attacks on American territory, Carrancista adherents, and even Carrancista soldiers took part in the looting, burning and killing. Not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated.

Repeated Attacks by Mexicans.

Representations were made to Gen. Carranza and he was emphatically requested to stop these reprehensible acts in a section which he has long claimed to be under the complete domination of his authority. Notwithstanding these representations and the promise of Gen. Nafarrete to prevent attacks along the international boundary, in the following month of October a passenger train was wrecked by bandits and several persons killed seven miles north of Brownsville, and an attack was made upon United States troops at the same place several days later. Since these attacks leaders of the bandits well known both to Mexican civil and military authorities as well as to American officers have been enjoying with impunity the liberty of the towns of northern Mexico. So far has the indifference of the de facto government to these atrocities gone that some of these leaders, as I am advised, have received not only the protection of that government, but encouragement and aid as well.

Looting at the Cusi Mines.

Depredations upon American persons and property within Mexican jurisdiction have been still more numerous. This government has repeatedly requested in the strongest terms that the de facto government safeguard the lives and homes of American citizens and furnish the protection, which international

LOCAL GUARDSMEN MOVE TOMORROW

District Troops Go to Fort Myer Concentration Camp at 9 O'Clock in Morning.

RANKS BEING RECRUITED TO FULL WAR STRENGTH

U. S. S. Sylvia Brings Equipage From Colonial Beach, Va.—Paraphernalia Being Distributed.

Another night will be spent in snug beds at their homes by members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia before they start on the movement which may end "somewhere in Mexico." The troops will not go to Fort Myer concentration camp until tomorrow morning shortly after 9 o'clock, when the men will take up their abode in tents and will sleep on cots, perhaps even on the ground.

Delay in completing the sanitary arrangements at the Virginia camp site necessitated the issuance of orders delaying until tomorrow morning the movement which had been scheduled for 2 o'clock today. The men have been ordered to report at their armories at 3 o'clock, according to Capt. E. W. Fullam, adjutant of the 3d Infantry.

With the call to arms spurring young men to enlist in a manner which could not be expected in times of peace, the National Guard is fast recruiting its ranks up to full war strength. While the recruiting is going on today in several different sections of the city, in the various armories occupied by the guard, preparations for the advance to the concentration camp at Fort Myer are being pushed forward by officers of the Quartermaster Corps of the guard.

Men Being Quickly Equipped.

In the armories men were being equipped and outfitted as quickly as they were passed by the several surgeons who are making the examinations, blanket rolls are being made up and the twenty pounds of paraphernalia which each soldier carries is being prepared and placed where the troops may find them handy tomorrow when the bugler sounds the assembly. The U. S. S. Sylvia, training ship of the navy, is expected to arrive in Washington shortly after noon today and discharge her cargo of camp equipage which had been left at Colonial Beach, Va., when the guard was there last summer. The Sylvia, in command of Lieut. Commander R. B. Brummett, made a record run to the beach for the supplies. In the cargo were thousands of feet of iron pipe used for conveying water from the tanks to various parts of the camp. This equipment will be set up at the camp ground this afternoon and the men will be ready for the reception of the troops and no further delays are anticipated. Although the line of march for the organizations has not yet been made up, they will march for a part of the length up Pennsylvania avenue. Capt. Fullam said this morning that, headed by the Third Infantry Band, the 3d Regiment of Infantry would march up Pennsylvania avenue, pass through Georgetown and cross the Aqueduct bridge, and then follow the highway to the post. It is expected that the other organizations, including the Signal Corps band, will follow in the rear. The first Separate Battalion of Infantry, colored troops, with band, and one troop of cavalry will follow the same route.

Will Report Separately.

As the War Department's order for the troops calls only for the individual units, they will not be brigaded before they leave the city, but will report as separate commands to Maj. Fenton, the commanding officer at Fort Myer. Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding the District of Columbia militia, and his staff are not affected by the orders issued by the War Department. The call for the separate units is being made up and the formation and leaves the general and his staff at home. The orders do not make any call for the "headquarters," under which head Brig. Gen. Harvey and his staff would come. In this event the troops at Fort Myer will be under the command of the (Continued on Second Page.)

Tomorrow's Bargains

The advertisements in today's Star are well worth reading as a guide for tomorrow's shopping.

No wise merchant ever thinks of starting a special sale without first announcing the fact in The Star, which he knows will be read by nearly everybody in Washington and nearby towns.

Yesterday's Advertising

Local Display	Lines
The Evening Star	11,783
2d Newspaper	4,587
3d Newspaper	3,167
4th Newspaper	2,937
	10,691

Thrifty and reading Star ads go well together.

HUNGER IS DRIVING PEONS INTO RANKS OF MEXICAN ARMY

Promises of Food and Clothing Main Reason for General Recruiting.

BOYS OF TEN AND OLD MEN WELCOMED BY CARRANZA

Business Men Report 25,000 Troops in State of Chihuahua, 9,000 Near Border.

EAT RAW BEANS OR STARVE

Refugees on Way Out Vainly Offer \$5 for a Tortilla—Desperate Condition of Natives Likely to Precipitate Hostilities.

EL PASO, Tex., June 20.—

Hunger is swelling the army that Gen. Carranza is recruiting in northern Mexico, in preparation for possible hostilities with the United States, according to stories brought here today by Americans arriving from the interior. Peons who for some time have been on the verge of starvation have been flocking to his standard in the last few days in return for promises of food and clothing, they said. No applicants have been rejected, according to the stories, which told of boys of ten and twelve years of age and old men being recruited. One of the arrivals, an American business man of Mexico City, estimated that there are now 25,000 Carranza troops in Chihuahua state, of whom about 2,000 are in Chihuahua City, 4,000 in Juarez, and 5,000 in Villa Ahumada, the northern Chihuahua base, which is ninety-three miles south of El Paso.

Had to Eat Raw Beans.

The remainder practically surround the American expeditionary command on the south, east and west. He said also that several thousand troops, which had been at Chihuahua recently were sent toward San Antonio and Madera, ostensibly to be stationed along the line of the Mexican Northwestern railway, south of Gen. Pershing's command.

The refugees brought with them graphic stories of economic conditions. One man said that he and his family had been starved and had not the train stopped at times long enough to allow them to get out and eat raw beans from fields. Another said he had vainly offered five dollars, American gold, for a tortilla. "Even though the attitude otherwise might be that of hunger, it is apt to force them to attack an American supply train."

El Paso and Juarez Quiet.

Both El Paso and Juarez remained outwardly calm today, but in both towns soldiers were kept close to their camps. The number of Americans crossing into Juarez today was smaller than usual, but none of them reported any manifestations of hostility. Educated Mexicans, some of whom have been living in El Paso and others who have arrived here recently from interior points in the United States, have been crossing the frontier in large numbers recently, asserting that their place in the crisis is with their people. T. D. Edwards, consul in Juarez, established a desk here for American consular business. He denied that the consulate is to be closed, but said that it is to remain in charge of a clerk, open at specified hours for the transaction of commercial business. Francisco Gonzales on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and Gen. George Bell, on the American side, to investigate reports that the body of an American killed in Texas had been found on the Chihuahua shore, reported they were unable to find any trace of such a body.

Civilians Armed in Nacozari.

DOUGLAR, Ariz., June 20.—One hundred Americans including about twenty women and children, arrived here today from Nacozari, Mexico.

Early Sunday morning the official message of Gov. De La Huerta, calling on the citizens to arm themselves, was received in Nacozari and Pinaleros, twin mining camps. In Pinaleros the miners rounded up all Americans and placed them under armed guard for twenty-four hours.

In the meantime arms were distributed in the plaza to all persons, even women, girls and infants, and applied for them. Similar scenes were enacted in Nacozari, though Americans were not molested there. Monday, under orders from Gen. Calles, the prisoners in Pinaleros were released. At 5 o'clock orders came through the company management from Consul Frederick Stimpich that foreigners must leave Mexico at once.

A number of Mexican families accompanied the Americans as far north as Agua Prieta, but before crossing the line they were forced to leave the train by orders of Gen. Calles. Three French subjects in Cupmas also are preparing to come to the border.

Violent Demonstration in Cananea.

Adolfo de la Huerta, civil governor of Sonora, issued the orders under which the civil population of the state are arming themselves, according to Americans reaching here today. Naco who were in Cananea Saturday night and were to the reading of the official message in a theater. De La Huerta is said to have used strong